THE SUN, New York City.

How friends the favor wat ith manuscripts for heation wish to have rejected orticles returned Depintation term to the series and stamp for that purpose

The End of the Great Spree.

After four years of unexampled, unparnable, and almost incredible recklessness in the matter of appropriations, the United States Government is forced to become a porrower of money.

There are a dozen different ways of looking at the Sherman bond amendment, but that is the English of its significance.

The Government of the richest and most prosperous nation on earth borrowing money to provide for its stapendous pension list on account of a war that ended twenty-eight years ago!

This is the long and short of the situation: The Fifty-first and Fifty-second Cones have scattered two billions of dollars, or thereabouts, and Uncle Sam, for the first time in fifteen years, prepares to rewisit the money landers.

He is Straight.

The Hon. J. STEELING MORTON of Nebraska has never been lucky in getting office. This is true of his various worthy but unrewarded attempts to be elected vernor of that State, and is true now of his getting the job to preside over that miscellaneous collection of futilities known as the Department of Agriculture. This appointment breaks its traditions, if an upstart can be said to have traditions. He has "farmed it" off and on for a generation, and knows a sile from a bag of shorts. He has been an intelligent and persistent advocate of forest preservation, and a tree planter and a teacher to others of the line old art of tree planting. He is the founder. we believe, of Arbor Day, and we should think he would prefer to sit under his own arbor and see his trees grow to being reaponsible for weather guesses and counting pumpkin seeds.

But since he is pleased with his job, let us say this of him: STERLING MORTON has stood up as straight as a trivet for his ideas of Democracy. He has never joined in with the Grangers or Populists of the Bug-Eater State, for printing-press money, Sub-Treasuries, or other idiocy. He has stuck to straight Democracy in Nebraska, and sometimes has got a considerable degree of solitude thereby. He whacked away at protection before some of the young gentlemen who are now projecting above the horizon had put away long stockings and assumed the manly trousers. He is a free lists were a paid party-paid by the enemies trader such as Pro . WILLIAM GRAHAM of England, Whether or no the House is SUMNER OF Prof. ARTHUR LATHAM PERRY rejoices in exceedingly, and the latter has inscribed a book to him. He hates protection worse than he hates foot and mouth discase or a fellow that cuts down a tree unnecessarily. He stands squarely on the Democratic platform. "I believe," he said | imperial exchequer, will become the subject on Saturday, " that the Government has no right to tax except to obtain a revenue for its support."

That is the talk! Mr. Monron drives a straight economic furrow, and, having put his hand to the plough, will not turn back. He is opposed to the Anti-Ontion bill, and bis remarks about it are refreshing:

"I am not a protectionist, but believe that the farme needs more protection. He needs it most from his alleged friends. Some of his ideas need changing and thinks he knows more about running the s, commerce, an I railroads of the country than be does about raising his crops. He needs saving from

"The Haven Anti-Option bill is one. It is declared that the farmers are the vast majority of the support ers of this measure. They should in my mind be its to the farmers' greatest advantage.

"They provide a daily market and their workings tend to keep prices up. If there were no excharge, the big millers could virtually set their prices on the

That, too, is the talk. The new Secretary of Agriculture is a capable and sensible man who believes what he believes, and doesn't truckle to anybody. He deserves a better place than the Sham Department.

Don't Neglect the Naval Review.

Within two months from the present time here will begin to assemble at Hampton Roads one of the most remarkable and interesting fleets of modern times. It will made up from all the leading navies of ton Roads, led by an American flagship, it will proceed to New York harbor, and there, ned by merchant ships, it will take part in an international pageant at once picturesque, suggestive, and imposing.

Great Britain will be represented; an while the number of ships she will send is not yet known, she will take care not to be one by any other nation in a display of power. France, the great republic of the Old World, has long made a special int of giving cordial support to intertional festivals held in the United States. and has a navy to draw from second only to England's. Italy and Spain have made sual preparations to take part in the view, as a leading feature in the Columons celebrations. Spain has already sent teress the ocean her caravel Santa Maria, and will add to it modern vessels. Germany, Portugal, Japan, Chill, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic have accepted the invitation, and Russia will probably be added to the list. A few of the smaller powers have declined it, as they do not have navies large enough to make a destrable figure in so fine a display.

While the mention of this array suggests the varied luterest and picturesqueness which will attach to the pageant, our Amer ican contingent will be worthy of its guests Admiral GHERARDI'S squadron, consisting of the Baltimore, the Charleston, the San Francisco, and the Yorktown, fine modern steel ships, recently arrived at St. Thomas and should reach Hampton Roads about the end of this week. The Newark and the Bennington will a little later be here from Cadiz, convoying the caravels Pinta and Nina. The Philadelphia and Vesuvius will some north from the gun trial at Port Royal, the Atlanta from the West Indies, the Essex from Montevideo, and the Kearsarge from Key West. The Concord is already at Norfolk, and the Chicago and Miantonomoli are at New York. The flagship New York, our finest exhibit; the Bancroft, which has been scoopted; the 2,000-tonners Detroit and ntgomery from Baltimore, and the 1,000ers Machias and Castine from Bath. may nearly all be counted on. The appren-

tice soundron, with its roomy, high free board, o'd-time ships, whose masts and yards will be at the better for decorative purposes, and the array of merchant craft. will fill out the great pageant.

To provide for this show money is peeded, and it cannot lawfully be subtracted from ordinary naval appropriations. What Congress must, therefore, remember. among its many tasks crowding in at the close of the session, is to supply this lack. Had the estimate made by Secretary TRACY found its way into the pending bill of the House Naval Committee, there might be no further need of a reminder on this subject. But through some inadvertence or mismanagement this was not done; and inasmuch as the House, under its rules, cannot row add the necessary item to that bill and it might be hard to reach it on the calendar if introduced as a separate measure. the Senate must be looked to.

This source of reliance will no doubt be When the Senate receives the Naval Appropriation bill from the House It will insert an item for the expenses of the review. These expenses will include the cost of enlisting men for the half dozen new ships now hurrying to completion, the coaling of the fleet, and its general equipment, as the review may require. The bill as thus amended will go to a conference, and the amount will there be agreed upon.

This also was the plan adopted at the las session. The House Naval Committee at that time, not having the Secretary's estimates for the purpose before it, made no preliminary provision for the naval review. The Senate supplied the item, and a conference then settled the matter.

The review will be not only a specially appropriate tribute to the great navigator in whose honor Congress originally planned it, but a fine practice for our new steel fleet, now for the first time to be brought together on a large scale, in evolutions and manœuvres. It will be a salutary exhibition in many ways of our rebuilt navy, and it must be made thoroughly worthy of this great nation.

Will Members of Parliament be Paid?

An incident which occurred on Thursday in the House of Commons will have the effect of bringing into the foreground of discussion the propriety of paying members of Parliament. Viscount WOLMER. speaking at a Unionist meeting, had declared that the Irish members subsisted on contributions made by the Gladstonian caucus, and the Times, commenting on the statement, asserted that Mr. GLADSTONE'S majority would be wiped out, if what it termed the Irish mercenaries did not reeive stipends drawn from the Liberal party fund or from the private liberality of rich English partisans. The charge made by the Times was pronounced false by Mr. SEXTON. and after some debate a motion was carried that the editor of the newspaper be called to the bar of the ilouse to applogize for a breach of privilege. Subsequently, the Irish members expressed a willingness to be satisfied with the publication of an apology, but, in making this, the Times reiterated the assertion that the Irish Nationalagain called upon to rebuke the editor, it is certain that the question whether members of Parliament are justified in accepting remuneration for their services from their constituents, and whether it would not be expedient to substitute salaries from the of depate.

The fact is undisputed that some of the Irish Nationalist members, being poor men dependent on their daily work for their daily bread, could not discharge their publie duties if their supporters and sympathizers did not provide them with some means of subsistence. The fund applicable to their maintenance has hitherto been collected partly among Home Rulers in Ireland and partly from American friends of the home rule cause. So far as the remuneration given to an Irish member for his time and labor is derived from his Irish constituents, his moral if not legal right to receive it is unques tionable. Even the London Times would not deny that certain English representachief oppwers. I think that the produce exchanges tives of labor in Parliament are justified in accepting, as they do, modest stipends from the trade unions in lieu of the private earnings from which they are cut off by their legislative work. For more than two centuries after the so-called Model Parlia ment held in the reign of EDWARD I members were more or less regularly paid by their constituencies, and a writ for the purpose of compelling such payment was issued as late as the reign of CHARLES II. Lord CAMPBELL expressed the opinion that even now a constituency could be forced by an action at faw to compensate its representa tive at Westminister for his services.

Whatever doubt may be cast in England on a legislator's legal right to payment, his moral right is recognized and embodied in law in almost all countries possessing world. From the rendezvous in Hamp- Parliamentary Governments. Sometimes the representative is remunerated by his constituents and sometimes from the national treasury. We have tried both methods in the United States. Under the Articles of Confederation, members of Congress were paid by the States which delegated them. On the other hand, under our Federal Constitution, they are paid by the Federal Government. The latter plan, being obviously more convenient and reasonable has come to be generally preferred. In a country like England, poor men have especially strong grounds for demanding that the pay of their representatives in Parliament shall be a public charge, because the public revenue is mainly derived from excise and customs duties, which, in their ultimate effect, distribute the burden

of taxation over the whole people. The trade unions and Euglish workingmen in general have awakened to the facthat the three Reform acts will never bear the fruit expected until poor men are not only allowed to vote, but, through the payment of salaries to members, are enable to take part personally in legislation. That the laborer is worthy of his hire for public as well as private service was resolutely asserted at the last Trades Union Congress and a demand for the payment of legislators figures prominently in the programme not only of the Labor party proper, but of the British Radicals. It is certain that both sections of the Irish Nationalists would earnestly support such a proposal. It is said, however, that Mr. GLADSTONE, who cannot wholly shake off the conservative traditions amid which the earlier part of his life was passed, is not prepared to meet their wishes in a whole hearted way. The utmost he will consent to do is, we are told, to bring in a bill or resolution making the payment of a certain stipend to members optional with themselves. This plan is pronounced ob jectionable and even offensive by the Radicals, on the ground that it seems to affix a stigms on the recipients of salaries by forcing them to plead poverte. It is probable that more votes could be obtained for

mandatory than for an optional measure,

latter mode of dealing with the matte may have the effect of postponing any de Suite action. It is plain, however, that the payment of members of the House of Commons cannot be long delayed, and when this crowning reform is accomplished, the classes will discover that the masses are indeed their master.

A Sturdy Beggar,

Chicago is trying to do the United States out of some more money. Her attempt to sneak out of the contract by virtue of which she got the souvenir half dollars having falled, she begs again without concealment. Her representatives have been in Washington worrying with their importunities the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, As the game is one of unlimited check, there is no telling how great their demands will be On one day, week before last, they begged for nearly a million and a half, and the round was by no means completed. Here is a partial list of the objects and the sums

begged for on that one day: The Government exhibition The brick ship hold ng the navy show Medala, diplomas, judges for National Com-670 88 mission.
Deficiency appropriation for same original appropriation for same Pub leation of proceedings of suniliary Congress \$1.367.810 Total The Women's Board and various other an-

nexes still to be heard from. On Monday Mr. Culton introduced into the Senate a joint resolution to transfer to the State of Illinois, at the close of the Fair, the naval exhibit of the Government. Mr. COCKRELL objected. The resolution, he said, was the entering wedge of Chicago to get everything that would be sent there for exhibition. Exactly. Chicago expects the United States to pay for the show and then give her the things shown. We take it, however, that the beggar is too well known in the Appropriations Committees of Congress to be able to extort any more money

A Chapter of History.

The Republican National Convention of 1888 in Chicago ado; ted its platform at the morning session of June 22, the document being read by the Hop. WILLIAM McKIN-LEY of Canton, O. This was the fifth plank . We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its dest tion. The protective system must be maintained. It abandonment has always been followed by genera leaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and

This was the concluding paragraph: "In support of these principles herewith enunciate we invite the cooperation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen, whose

prosperity is seriously threatened by the free-trade policy of the present Administration." The platform having been unanimously adopted, Chairman ESTEE announced the calling of the roll for nominations to be the next business. When Illinois was reached, the Hon. LEONARD SWETT arose and said:

"I suggest the name of Watten Q. GRESNAW of Indian. and lilino's and invite a thoughtful consideration of some of the reasons why be should be nominated. Wherever in all his life he has touched anything it has been improved, beautified, or adorned. He has a ways had the happy faculty of doing the right thing at the right time, and he poss saes in his own great characte qualities of the Republican party. He he aber against foreign competition."

Mr. SWETT was followed by FRANK F DAVIS of Minnesota, who said: "He is sound upon the tariff and upon all question

of the day. He is an ideal candidate." The Hon. JOHN R. LYNCH was the third speaker to vouch for Mr. Gresham's loyalty to the Republican party and to Republican ism. On the first ballot Judge GRESHAM received the 44 votes of Illinois and 67 votes in addition. His vote rose to 123 on the fourth ballot, but had declined to 59 on the eighth, when BENJAMIN HARRISON of Indiana was duly nominated.

The address of Princess KATULANI to the American people is very creditable to that little lady who is at school in England. and has certainly improved her opportunities there if the address is all her own composi tion. It shows good taste, too, as well as correct style, and it entirely refrains from reproaches against her aunt. Queen LILIUOKA-LANL whose strange and unwarranted per ormances have so abruptly cut the Princes off from the cherished prospect of reigning. To be deprived suddenly of the honors of heir apparent might well be a hard trial to one of maturer years. Yet she will one day learn how doubtful it has long been whether he would ever reach the throne. The down fall of tife monarchy in Hawaii has been for a long time threatening. Besides, there are com pensations for the Princess even in the loss of what, with strong forecast, she calls " my flag and my throne." Galiant Uncle Sam will provide handsomely for her. She will exchange a very uncertain prospective crown for a ver real and liberal present fortune, and she wil probably be far happier under the Stars and stripes when she returns to her island home than she could over have been on a very rick ety and tottering throne.

Our esteemed Madrid contemporaries El Globo and El Tiempo, seem to be in a wholly unnecessary panic over the report o the acquisition of a patch of land in the republie of San Domingo by an American syndicate perhaps the one which has just purchased cer tain railroad and revenue concessions there hitherto belonging to an Amsterdam firm.

This rumored transaction in real estate, said to involve 500,000 acres, looks ominously large no doubt, to our Madrid friends, but it would not be so regarded on this side of the ocean. Far more extensive transfers go on here without exciting much alarm-even our American Indians trade away tracts five or ten times as large, from time to time. Still if such an enterprise exists, it does not involve the annexation of all San Domingo, which con tains more than 11.500,000 acres, and, in fact annexation by the United States would not be accomplished in that way.

It does not involve even, necessarily, the equisition of a naval and coaling station on amana Bay, although the port of Santa Bay bars is certainly well situated for commanding the Mona Pass, which is the route traversed by merchant vessels to South America. between San Domingo and Porto Rico. The project of purchasing a naval station for the inited States in Samana Bay was before Congress more than twenty years ago, and was aiked of in all the papers. Spain, so far as we ever heard, made no protest at the time. and id not even think of doing anything so foolsh as protesting. The Senate of the United States, for reasons that then seemed good and sufficient, put aside the matter, which has since occasionally been revived in talk. But even that publicly discussed project did not

contemplate annexing San Domingo. Any way, what is San Domingo to Spain or Spain to San Domingo, that Madrid should worry about it? Spain already has Cuba and Porto Rico in the West Indies, with various smaller islands, while the United States has oothing. Spain could not acquire more if she wanted to. while San Domingo is an independent republic, capable of making what

argain she pleases with the United States. Perhaps when our Madrid contemporaries speak about San Domingo and Samana they may really be thinking about Cuba and Porto Rico: but if so, any alarm they may feel is premature and needless. The march of events in the West Indies can safely be allowed to take its natural course, which in the end will doubtless be for the best interests both of Spain and the United Stales. Meanwhile and Mr. GLADSTONE'S preference for the when El Globo urges Spain to invite other Eu-

ingen Geres iments to oppose an Americ ation of, ian Domingo, and when El T.rmpo, with the same view, advises her to join the Triple Alliance against France, merely because France is thought to be friendly to the United States, our esseemed contemporarie are getting much too excited.

The complaint of many sanitary reform ers that in the densely populated east side dis-tricts of New York, north of Catharine street and south of Seventh afreet, there is no public park for the 300,000 inhabitants, may be stilled after March 8. Upon the opening of the Supreme Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the report of the Commissioners of the new Corlears Hook Park will be up for final confirmation. The Corlears Hook Park, when established, will be an east side addition to the number of our

The Century Dictionary defines platonic love as "a pure spiritual affection embastina incluses the saxes, numared with sensat dearry and representable mind only and its excellences." - S. Louis Chront & The Century Dictionary is, for the most part, a highly valuable manual, but in this case i

only speaks the voice of ignorance and lazy

adherence to stupid and unfounded tradition.

According to some of the Paris papers we are to have a Russian fleet here this coming apring. The Czarevitch is going to Berlin after Easter. Then he will proceed to Paris and get there about the time of the arrival in some French port of Vice-Admiral Kasnakoff with his fleet, which is to refurn the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt. The expected vessels will in lude tim two greatest war ships of the Russian nava, the Donskoi and the Vladimir Mon-When the grand ceremonies are over and all the ibussian sailors hearse from shout-

directly to New York. Let us hope that the programme will be carried out. The Russian Admiral will receive a hearty welcome here. Our pilots will show him the sights in New York Bay. He will be felighted at the appearance of the Monument and the big whistle at Sandy Hook, which in foggy weather makes all the citizens of New Jersey fancy that they are listening to Hokk SMITH on civil service reform.

ing Vive to France! the fleet will proceed

Anyhow, three cheers for Admiral Kasya ROFF! Let us hope that he will remain with us long enough to see the Moll Pitcher or some other Yankee craft outpoint and outfoot the Valkyrie. That would do his fine Russian heart a heap of good.

There will be identy of fun on the water next summer; and President CLEVELAND and Secretary Gresham age sure to go bluefishing.

We hope there is no truth in the report hat Mr. BLAINE selected and authorized GAIL HAMILTON to write his biography. She is a clever woman, but-well, for this particular work somebody else would be better.

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM. of Ton Late to Prewent a Tremendous and Deplora ble Mistake.

From the Morning Advertises Public opinion is too strong against the new plan for the Natural History Museum not to be heeded. While we are spending money for buildings by the hund sed thousand or million let us spend it to some advantage architecturally. The landscape prchitect, Mr. Vaux, is too capable and tried an expert to be turned down rashly. A prompt adoption of some different plan should have followed his objections. It is not too late now.

The Questions of an Unevoluted Connecticut Demo-trat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can Secretary of State Gresham be expected to turn out the Republicans now holding office in his de

It seems to me that such a proceeding would be violently inconsistent with the liberal policy which dictated his own appointment by Mr Cleveland. If he, a Republican, is eligible for Secretary of State in the Cabinet of a Demo cratic Administration, why should not all the Ministers. Consuls, and other officeholders in the department, Republicans also, be retained in their places? If, too, the Republicans in that department are to remain, why should not every Republican officeholder in the Fed. eral service be left undisturbed in his place. If he is not removable for a cause other than political? Is that not of the essence of the civil service reform under which the appointment of Gresham is justified and applauded by the regenerated Democrats?

If one Republican in high office is requisite for the "new and more glorious evolution of Democratic politics," would not the great development be brought about still more satisactorily by turning over all the offices ble and low, to the Republicans? In that way the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils would be most effectually disposed of, and the great aim of the regenerated Democrats, as understand their sentiments, is to elevate the Democratic party so that it shall be content with the moral victory won last November, leaving the material rewards to the Ropublicans as a means of fattening them up for the "great political transformation" for which he regenerated are looking so confidently.

If I am wrong, will THE SUN kindly set me right, for probably the same questions have securred to very many other Democrats whose political evolution is not yet completed? BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 17.

A FEW BRIEFS FOR HOKE.

How Do You Know! To the Epiron or The Sun-Sir: Hoke looks like Lowert, Mass., Feb. 18.

A Short Porm on a Great Subject.

HENDERSON HANKINGON JUDSON. No! No!! No!!!

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir, Is Hoke Smith Abe NEW YORK, Peb. 19. A Neighbor's Tribute.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: Hoke Smith is a tatesman by marriage ATLANTA, GR., Feb. 18. Hoke's Attitude on Hoops

To the Edward or The Sex-Sir: I would like to know if Hoke Smith, in his capacity as Secretary of the Interior, will take steps to deal properly with the mis guided women who insist upon going around successful JERSEY BLUE. CANDEN, N. J., Feb. 18.

Hoke and Hamlet, To the Editor of Tarkum—Nr. Hoke's friends' byper-bolical and hysterical culogies of him bring perforce to mind Hamie's remark: "The lady protests too much,

On the Wrong Track. From the Admin Processin.

Who is lieke Smith! Can it be possible that Col. Abe slupsky and the Hon. Hoke Smith are one and the

Herace, Odes L. X. o, thou large and marvellous shaped Atlantan. Whom the Hawbuck, f est from his State Alliance Like thee, sworp for unto the corporations.

Ad Hoeum

Patron, whom in case of a ratio Victims turn to, begging thy help to sue for Damages corking. Thee, then country deity, corporations Knowing all thy strength with the Granger juries, All thine aris to barrow their souls for boodle.

Thee I'll sing, great Hecus, the new discovered

Dread like the devil Thee ner Howell, thee ner does Descon Hamphill Worship yet, but shall as thy glory spreadeth. Grots from Lumphin, reaches way up to Cohoes, Yea, to West Hurley.

Fell to plutocratic and corporative Powers, kind alway to thyself, sweet Horus, Masped be thy dockets with accident cases. Thronged thy chambers!

THE INDIANA.

conser of Our Const-Line Rattle Ships Is About Heady to Take to the Water. WASHINGTON. Feb. 10. Secretary Tracy will see one of his desired objects accomplished in the launch of the Indiana before the expiraion of his term of office. Her sister ships, the

lassachusetts and the Oregon, the former building in the Philadelphia yard and the lat ler at San Prancisco, ought also to be in the water by this time, as the contracts of all three equire their completion next November. But the well-known delays in furnishing their material, which will prevent that stipulation from being carried out, may also protect the builders from the time penalties prescribed, and Secretary Tracy, who has taken a special pride in these splendid results of his administration, embodying many of its points of progress in armor and guns, will be gind to even one of the three vessels leave the ways, though with not a week to spare before the 4th of March.

In his first report after accepting office, Mr. Tracy proposed a new departure in naval contruction, to consist of building battle ships armored cruisers, and fast unarmored commerce destroyers far larger than any ever before contemplated in this country. One of the irst fruits of this policy was the authorization by Congress of the In tians and her two mates, under the act of June 30, 1830. With an energy and despatch wholly unprecedented in this country, the general designs for these three steel ships, although so far in advance of anything known here, were ready on the very day the act authorizing them was approve and on the day following. July 1, 1800, the advertisoments inviting proposals for their con-struction were issued. The detailed plans were completed with the same activity, and during the summer no one connected with the Bureau of Construction or the Bureau of Steam Engineering received a leave of absence. On Oct. 1. exactly three months after the ships were authorized, the bids for constructing them were opened.

The Union Iron Works of San Francisco offered to build one for \$3,240,000, or two for \$6,400,000; the Bisdon Iron and Locomotive Works, also of San Francisco, to build one for \$3,275,000; the Bath Iron Works, one for \$3,-140,000; the Cramp and Sons Company of Philadelphia, one for \$2,100,000, and the other two for \$5.780,000. The latter also bid \$3,120,000 for a ship tweive feet longer than in the department's plans, which were followed exactly by all the preceding bids, and \$1,040,000 for the other two. This last bid, being lower than that of any other bidder, was accepted for the Indiana and Massachusetts. The law required that one of the vessels should be built on or near the Pacific coast, if it could be done at a fair cost. The Union from Works, in view of the bid of the Gramme, agreed to built the Oregon, also adding twelve feet, for \$3,180,000, and this was accepted as reasonable on calculating the cost of carrying to San Francisco material only obtainable in the Fast. Work was then begun on all these vessels, with the result that on the 27th of this month the first of them will be launched. Her keel was laid in 1891. for a ship twelve feet longer than in the de-

first of them will be launched. Her keel was laid in 1891.

The Indiana is a steel coast-line battle ship, having a length of 348 feet on the load water line, an extreme breadth of 69%, and a mean draught of 24, while her displacement is 10, 200 tons. The advance made in this respect is visible on noting that the displacement of the Texas is 6,300, and that of the Maine 6,648. She is designed for sea service in all weathers, while her draught is suited to work in our shallow harbors.

As described by Chief Constructor Wilson the hull is protected by belts of heavy armor 7; feet wide, turned in forward and aft to sweep around the bases of the armored redoubts, the whole including about 75 per cent, of the water plane area. Forward and abatt this belt are heavy under-water protective decks, sloping at the sides to 4% feet below the water.

water plane area. Forward and abait this belt are heavy under-water protective decks, sloping at the sides to 4½ feet below the water. There is also an armored deck over the belt deck, and belts of water-excluding material are worked over the belt deck, and belts of water-excluding material are worked on the slopes of the armor deck forward and aft. Above the belt armor and extending from redoubt to redoubt, the side is protected by five linches of steel.

There is a water-line belt, 3 feet above and 4½ feet below the water-line, of 18-inch armor. Rising from this at each end are armored redoubts of 17 inches in thickness, extending above the main deck 3½ feet, giving an armored freeboard of 15 feet 2 linches. These redoubts protect the turning gear of the fur-

above the main deck 3's test, giving an armored freeboard of 15 feet 2 inches. These redoubts protect the turning gear of the turrets and all the operations of loading. The turrets are inclined, 17 inches thick, and powerfully strengthened. The horizontal thickness of the turrets is 20 inches, The side arror belt is backed by 6 inches of wood, two 4 inch listes, and a 10-foot belt of coal. The vessel above the belt has five inches of armor protection. The 8-inch guns have barbettes of 10 inches, inclined turrets of 8's inches, and come bases and loading tubes of 3 inches. The 6-inch guns are protected by 5 inches. The 6-inch guns are protected by 5 inches of armor, and have 2-inch splinter tuikheads worked around the deck, inside of which the ammunition of three guns is set up. The 6-inchunders, when mounted between bulkheads worked around the deck, inside which the ammunition of three guns is set u. The G-poinders, when mounted betwee decks, have 2-inch armor worked arour them; elsewhere they have the usual service shelds. The 1-pounders are protected by inches of sted. The deck over the belt is 2 inches, and at the ends the under-water declare 3 inches. These decks are made up two thicknesses of half-inch mild steel plate with the remaining thickness all in one plate with the remaining thekness all in one plate.

inches of steel. The deck over the belt is 2% inches, and at the ends the under-water decks are 3 inches. These decks are made up of two thicknesses of half-inch mild steel plares, with the remaining thekness are made up of two thicknesses of half-inch mild steel plares, with a 7-inch tube for protecting tower, with a 7-inch tube for protecting the voice pipes, electric wires, and steering connections.

The armament consists of four 13-inch 35-calibro breech-loading rifles, eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles, four 6-inch propers, and six torpedo tubes or guns, two 6-things, and six torpedo tubes or guns. This represents a weight of armament superior to that of any of the latest lattle ships laid down by foreign powers. The 13-inch guns are 15-feet above the water, and have great arcs of train. The water, and are 14-feet 10-inches above the water, and can fire over the tops of the 13-inch guns are 14-feet 10-inch guns are mounted 244 feet above the water, and can fire over the tops of the 13-inch guns, lawing a train of 14-degrees across the middle line. These guns can pierce at two miles the armor of many of the modern armored cruisers of great coal endurance. They can be brought into action early in the engagement on account of their great height, and can be used with great effect against the lighter armored and unarmored parts of the heavier battle ships. Special attention has been paid to the ammunition supply, and a rapid, efficient, and thoroughly protected supply has been secured.

It will be seen from the foregoing words of the Chief Constructor that in the Indiana and her mates the features of battery power and armor protection have been greatly emphasized. Afghtling ship, as has often been said, is necessarily a compromise among several desired qualifies, none of which can be carried to their hig

that the United States will become possessed of three vessels of the highest power, whose equal as fighting ships does not exist at the present day." Since those words were written the defensive effectiveness of these vessels has been greatly increased by the application of the Harvey process to the armor to be used in their construction. It is a subject of congratulation that the first of their class will now soon be affect.

Usexpected Sympathy for the Hon. Isaac Pusey Gray. From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The Eugle trusts that leane Puscy Gray will appea somewhere in the new Cabinet. He got out gracefully at the Chicago Convention. He comes from a pivotal State. Fome encouragement must have been held out to him. For it to materialize to nothing would be disappointment. It might not be good politics. We do not say make him the head of the Cabinet or the tail A place near the edge would be an appreciated recorlie would impart flavor, if not force, to the body of constitutional advisers, and a dash of his old fashioned Democracy would please the boys and let the Mugwumps know that the new Administration is still initialized of the old guerd. The man who are bent on turning down Uncle Isaac are buying their way into

Sterling Morton Belongs to the Reform Cinb.

From the Brooklan Engle.
Congressman William J. Coombs of Brooklyn probably is as well acquainted with Mr. Morton as any number of the present House. They both belong to th New York Reform Cinh, where the Secretary-elect al-ways made his headquarters when on a risit to the metropolis and they have been for a number of years on terms of friendly intimacy. In speaking about Mr. Morton to-day Mr. Coombs said that he was a man of impressive appearance and strong individuality, and that he had no doubt that he would make an exocient " He is an out-of town member of the Beform Ciub." said Congressman Coombs, " and I think the club endorsed his candidature." STIRRING UP STRIFE.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Several Senators who are anxious for Federal office have formed a little combination whose chief object is to make themselves appear the sole and exclusive friends of Mr. Cleveland in the Legislature. One of these Senators is a candidate for Col-lector of the Port of New York; another would have no objection to being appointed Posthave one of the Continental missions, and a fourth wants a deputy or assistant Cabinet office. These gentlemon have announced their letermination to oppose any bills whose main object is to strengthen the hold of the Damecratic party in the State of New York, or to wipe out the distinctions between Democratic and Bopublican localities which were made

These Senstors have sanctioned the publica-

tion in several New York newspapers of attacks on Senator Murphy, Senator Hill, and Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan. The attacks have been somewhat vague, except in the matter of amendments to city charters. Under the present system the cities habitually come to the Legislature for amendments to their charters. The amendments to the Cawego and Utica charters were introduced by the members from those cities, who, in the case of Oswego, are Republicans in both Houses, and in the case of Utica are Democrats and Republicans. The chief object of these amendments is to change the time of the municipal elections from spring until fall. They are generally acceptable to the people of both cities. There is no politics in them, and there is no way in which an anti-Cleveland or Cleveland issue can be made out of them. somewhat vague, except in the matter of

by Republican Legislatures.

of them.

The chief accusation which has been made for them.

The chief accusation which has been made is that Lieut. Gov. Sheehan is trying to legislate Cleveland men out of office in Buffalo. The Lieutenant-Governor said that there were no amendments to the Buffalo charter now pending before the Legislature, and it was obvious that the stories that he would try to legislate Cleveland men out of office are absurd.

"It is these men, who assume to be the sole."

to legislate Cleveland men out of office are absurd.

"It is these men, who assume to be the sole friends of Mr. Cleveland, who are trying to atir up frouble in the Democratic party," said Mr. Sheehan. "The Democratic party is in harmony; it is united and victorious. So far as the regular organization in the State of New York is concerned, it is making war on nobody. These men, who have formed a combination to make deceptive utterances and statements in regard to the situation of adiatrs in Albany are the only ones who are stirring up strife or creating dissension."

The only important charter amendments before the Legislature are those affecting Alhany, which were introduced exclusively by Republicans and which as yet have no place on the calendar in sither House. These bills were introduced in the hope that, in retailation for the acts of the exclusive friends of Mr. Cleveland, the other Democrats of the Legislature, who are in a great majority, would pass the oills as a punishment. So far there is no indication that the wishes of these Republicans and line with the sections of these Republicans and line and so of these Republicans and line and will be greatiful. indication that the wishes of these Republicans will be gratified.

HIS SALES WERE FEW.

But When Occasionally He Did Make One It

"You meet on the road," said a commercial traveller, "men representing many kinds of business, and it is not always easy to classify them. I once met, for instance, on a train in the South a calm. polite, agreeable man who I was sure was selling something, but I couldn't even guess what. I learned in the course of conversation with him that he was selling railroad cars. At first that may seem like a strange sort of business to be in, but there isn't anything very remarkable about it after all; the car builders keen track of railroad news of every sort, projected new roads, extensions, branches, new connections, proposed new equipment, everything that indicates a present or prospective domand for cars, and they send out men to look after this business as occasion demands.

they send out men to look after this business as occasion demands. "Speaking of the man selling railroad cars reminds me of a story I read once. There were a lot of travelling men sitting around in the smoking room of a sleeping car after dinner, smoking and talking. A quiet man, who sat in a corner, said that he had made only one sale in six weeks. Somehody ventured in a friendly interrogative sort of way to say that he honed that that was a good bill. The man said, "Well, pretty fair: it was a little over \$300,000." And when somebody asked him what he was selling the man said he was selling the man said he was selling railroad bridges, and it appeared that the last one he had sold was a couble-track sigel bridge something less than a mile long. No body evinced any surprise at this, but they all agreed that a man couldn't expect to sell a kill like that every day."

Foreign Notes of Beal Interest.

Coal of an excellent quality and in large deposits has seen discovered at Djebeli-Ebou-Feyaz, in the district of Zer, in Asia Minor. Pere Charmatant, founder of the order of the White

Fatherr, who was born in France in 1844, has been ap-pointed to succeed the late Cardinal Lavigerie as Primate of Africa.

The London County Council will give its support to

proposals made to open the South Kensington and Bethnai Green museums on Sundays. It will impose a condition that no official of the institutions snall be required to work more than aix days a week. In commenting on a recent novel of New England life by Miss Mary E. Wilkins, the London deadesy says:
"The dialect has evidently been taken direct from the
life; it is singular how nearly it resembles that commonly heard in the Weald of Kent and Sussex.

W. H. Preece, President of the Institution of Electri cal Engineers of London, said in a recent speech that as the result of a late discovery the cost of electric lighting will soon be so materially reduced that it will be only half that of gas. He offered no particulars The "Minor Posts" of Great Britain are making efforts to form a trade union, or "brotherbood," as they prefer to term it, "for purposes of defence and protection." They seek to bring about a better appre-

ciation of minor poets and to secure for them a status The late Duke of Mariborough's will contains the fol lowing peculiar and characteristic ciause: "I particu-larly dislike the exclusiveness of family pride, and desire not to be buried in the family vanit at Blenhei

and surroundings may equally use." The French Academy has resolved to abandon for the present its "Dictionnaire Historique," a history words, which, after forty years work on it, has yet, in four volumes, reached the end of the letter A the Academy is anxious to devote its whole attention to the edition of the ordinary dictionary soon to be

The value of agricultural land in Fast Yorkshire. estimated at £37,500,000 in 1878, has depreciated £15. 20,000 since that date. The capital of the tenant farmers, which was £4,500,000 in 1878, is now stated I the East Edding of Yorkshire have lost f300,000

during the past season. It is asserted on seemingly credible authority that Reison never gave the famous order, "England ex-pects every man to do his duty." He gave one very nuch like it but without the ring of the other. At Englishman, whose father was secretary to Capt. Har dy and was absard the Victory when Nelson fell, says he has the best authority for aying that Nelson's order was, "The Commander-in-Chief expects that every man this day will do his duly " The flag officer was unable to transmit this command quick enough, an it the suggestion of the Lieutenant it was altered to England expects every man to do his duty." The Cholera Conference, to which the Austrian Gov-

ernment invited all the European powers, will pre ably meet at Dreaden at the end of this month. all the powers have signified that they will take part.
The Standard's Vienna correspondent says: "The leadingides of Count Kainoky in calling the Conference was to do for the traffic by land what the Sanitary Conference at Venice did for communication by sea-that is, to bring about uniformity in the restrictive and protective measures adopted by the different Governments against the epidemic. All the medical author ties agree that we shall have cholers again next spring, or at latest some time during the coming summer." The M. Peteraburg correspondent of the same paper, writing under date of Feb. 7, says: "Public rumor writing under date of year, mys: Fublic rumor affirms that the choices is already beginning to attain serious proportions, and private information enables me to state that the daily death rate in the hospital of the infantry Guard at Simeonobsky square from this cause and typhus is exceptionally high.

> A Maternal Buty. A ruction's loose in Kansas, A rumpus and a row; And if they want to stop it. Why don't they do it now !

"But how in thunder can we !" Is what the people ask. And so far none is able To undertake the task. The Populists are kicking;

And Democrats are watching To get in on the sty. There's aitch to pay at present;

Lest same of her dear folons should do each other haru

What shall be done 's the question Ve answer on the spot; Give Mrs. Lease a shingle To spank the noisy !

SUBREAMS.

-"I haven't given much thought to the new protons stamps in their fistorical and ploto nal aspects," and firs. Effitons, "but I know that it is more translate molaten them than it was to melaten the old stamps, and that they don't fit in my stamp bag?"

One effect of the abundant snow this winter issue.

One effect of the abundant snow this winter is more plainly visible in Central Park. The protection and stimutus of it have kept grass green, and perhaps evaluations of it have kept grass of bright green tendels growing. Long slender spires of bright green tendels looking grassitand thick in sheltered spots exposed to the southeastern sun, and even the tawns are greener.

ban they usually are at this season.

—All the rare and beautiful plants from Australiana. —All the rare and beautiful plants from Autorisation in the green house near Mt. 85 Vincent. Central Park, came through the winter without dam we from frost. Acades, splendid in their rich golien this; sanisation demolisa, red and white; primros w and the exquisite cineraria in various colors, are now blooming profusely there, and the show of rare bioscome is nusually fine.

-Suburbane find on argument for an exation to Few -Suburbans and an argument money vending corpo-york in the fact that some great money vending corpo-rations are forbidden to invest in real es his omiside of New York city. It thus happens that it is vanier on the average to mortgage city property than an kirium property, and the rate of interest upon real estate most gages to comewhat higher in many suburban' statical ban within the city limits. -There is no better place to see the wild creat thes of

There is no better place to see the will Central Park than the picturesque summer house that overlooks the lake from the lower end of thera a ble. There are many squirrels at play near the house air, he year round; sparrows swarm there summer and wa-ter, and when no other bird is visible a long-biller. climber industriously moves up and down the trus-trunks, uttering an odd, helf-frightened cry. In sum--The panales in cold frames near the Central Park; nurse; is are usually thick with blossoms by this time but for seven weeks it was not safe to give the gaspin, little plants a breath of fresh air, and in constitution beauthy, they are smaller than usual.

the tiny plants are in bloom, and there seems to be arge proportion of light-colored bloswoms thus early. . me days past the plants have hell a daily airing. be extremely rapid. -Foreign residents of New York quietly tearn the outiness advantages of appealing to the 1 aglish-speak-ing public. Accordingly many Italian trac temen have their signs painted in both Italian and En ulso, often rith sad or:hographic blunders in the lat. er tongue

Even in the Syrian quarter, business signs begin to treet, to the word "carpenter," with inverted " n. and other letters curiously misshapes.

-Some persons who have not passed the winter ca. >fortably will learn with regret, as of a tost opportunity. hat a down town dealer in relics still has on hand act eral Aretic steeping bags, such as were used by Gree y's party. The best of these contrivances are mades of ee skin, and supplied with luterior fittings for: warmin. Fisps, carefully padded, fit over the months.

of the began so that the occupant is entirely shut in from the cold air. The bag when closed, looks not unphia, Wilmiagton and Baltimore Railroad crossed the insquehanna at Havre de Grace on the ice in Februare, 1872. In those days the river was no. bridged at that point, and the old steamboat Maryland, burned not long since in this harbor, carried the trains across on or deck. The river froze solid in February, however, so that the boat could not crors and on reb. IF the

company finished laying its track across or the ice. For some time trains crossed the river in this fundon —Several powerful steam tigs have been trying to open navigation in the Chreapante and Delawar : Canti which crosses the Delaware pen usua at its narrows, point. The ice is at some points from eleven to thirteen inches links. One strong tug was three hours in breaking 100 parts of ice. Another broke about her owns. ength of ice in forty-five minutes, and then gave upthe work. Still another broke two and one-half inities of ice in eighteen hours and quit with a broken wheel. Another disabled her wheel and quit work with four of the canal's fourte in miles still frozen solid.

--clanding on the corner of Broadway and Nineteer & Street, apparently in doubt as to which way to go, w. & Shrinking, frembling little \$250 terrier. A halo of somely dressed and centle hearied woman, who wast passing, saw the dog and storget to parhishest. Coder ordinary conditions no doubt the dog would have been proud of her notice an ignateful for her sympathy, but just now his distress was no great to permit him o think of anything else. He pa d no atten ton to the woman, but, when he seemed to have decided what to do he can off across B outway, looking right and left as he went, to avoid the hunds of the horacs.

-Students who must perforce content themselves with the libraries of New York as they now are much recall with regret the excellence of the Poston Public Library, and if they have been abroad, the National Library of Para and the British Nussum in London. At the British Nuseum a person introduce I by a house holder finds a dask really for his use, and cany havewhat book he will brought to him where he sits. It is an interesting fact, too, that an American meets with special courtesy in the great European I branes, perhate because the foreign ibrarian boks up in Western barbarian as a erenture in special need of

ivilizing infinences.

—An enthusiastic admirer of Chineotesque Island has managed to have a harrel of Chincoleague cysters delivered at his club of this city. These opsiers seldom of never come to New York, though famous further south. They are extremely large, white, temiler, and futer. The best of the Chincoleague ovalers are grown in Chincolesgue Sound, a large part of which has been taken up for private oyster bols. Oyster culture has een carried on here for a century or mo a and the fame of the Chincoteague oysters dates back to the middle of the century. The largest of them are non-easily awallowed whole when raw, and are nearly the size of a sausage link when fried in cracker dust.

-The fear expressed among naval officers that they may be out of pocket if foreign navies take part in the proposed Columbian naval review is based upon some experience abroad, where United States officers with no overnment appropriation for social entertainment found it necessary to return the courtesies of foreign navies. To cruise in the Mediterraneau with a rich admiral commanding the day ship is regarded as a privilege by most Baval officers, for the Admiral bears the expense of any elaborate entertainment, and the ships exchange civilities with the navies of all nations. The Russians, by the way, are still esteemed the most lancerous hosts or guests upon concivial occasions.

-The late Capt. A. R. Egbert of the regular army used to tell of a little sensation that he created in the streets of Paris when he was a young medical student. and your Egbert, mounting a convenient elevation and your report, mounting a convenient elevation, awaited the event. The Emperor approached and a storm of French huszas, but when the importal car-riage was just opposite the young American he waved. his hat in the air and yelled at the cop of his voice. "Hurrah for Louis." Many in the crowd who understood the words stared in autonishment, and the Em-peror, who knew English as parfectly as French, turned as if he had heard a p atol shot and gazed toward yoing E.bert.

- Loyal Presbyter and insist that their church goeernment is thoroughly demogratic and Am ernment is thoroughly democratic and American. The minister is chosen by vote of the congregation and the lowest court for the trial of persons charged with violations of ecclesiastical law or with moral transgression is the Session of the individual church, a body made up of the minister and the elders. Apclerical and lay delegates, representing all the churches in a given district. The next higher cours is the Synod, competed of several Presbyteries, and the final court is the General Assembly, made up of delegates, lay and elerical, chosen usually in rotation by all the Presbyteries.

-Country folk who seldom visit New York have an exaggerated notion as to the perils attendant upon travel in this city, and most of such persons are con-vinced that only the experienced and agile can get on or off an elevated train with case and safety. Au old man strongly under this delusion waited at the Cana street station for an incoming train. By some good link be had placed himself so that one of the gates stop i ex-actly opposite him as the train stopped. Holding hum-self in readiness he shot upon the car platform just as the guard opened the gate, and accomplished the feat with such speed and suddenness that to observers it seemed as if the guard must have grabbed him and pulled him aboard. Once upon the platform the old fellow struggled through the crowd of outgoing passengers with an air of relief and triumph at merged in safety from a pertious pastage

-Thompson street, the lower end of Washington -Thompson street, the lower end of Washington street, and the several finitin quarters. have a bond of union in the suffering common to their inhabitants throughout a peenlarly severa winter. In all these quarters cold weather makes dull times, as about your out of doors who can sit at home by any sort of thre. Down in Washington street the Syrians go about bundled up as best they may against the cold. Some of the men wear about the neck in picturesque fasticular in the cold. ton large plaid shawis, loosely knotted at one side, so that she threat is amply protected. All southers peo-ples and Orientals find the winter climate of New York especially trying to the throat, and instead of harden ing themselves by moderate exposure they take refuge in unwhelessme bundling. The old-fashioned com-forter, which was talked off most American threats at east twenty years ago, is seen upon Italians and

Equal to Mer Test of True Love.

From the Washington Evening Star. "Yes," she said, "I shall marry Harold, for I kn w he loves ma."

"lies"

"lies watched me sharpen a peacti and didn't laugh."

One Way to Get a Word It. Mrs. McCordis—It strikes me that it is awfully disa-greeable for you to talk it by your sleep every nicht. McCordis—I agree with you, my dear; Du. I have to improve my opportunity, you know.